AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Uncle Tom's Canin. SROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Hope of the FA-

BURTON'S TERATRE, Chambers street Our Brit Somery How to Make Home Harry. NATIONAL THEATER, Chatham street - Afternoon and Symme-Unche fon a Canin.

WALLACK'S THEATER Broadway BACHELOR OF ARTS - A PRESTY PIECE OF BUSINESS OMNIBOS.

AMERICAN MUSEUK-Afternoon-Ton Thumb-Paut PRY. String Ton Thung Lanv or Lyons. BROADWAY MENAGERIE-SIAMES TWINS AND WILD BRAFTS.

THE PATT'S AND RIGHT OF REAL HOUSE, 472 Broad way - Ethiopian Extenders by Christy's Minstreas. WOOD'S MINSTREES, Wood's Minstel Ball, 444 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck SANVARD'S GEORANA, MG Broadway-Panorana or the Holy Laws.

EMENISH GALLERY, 653 Broadway-Day and Svenice SIGNOR BLITZ-STUTYESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broad

ACADEMY HALL 603 Broadway PERHAM'S GIFT EX HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Breadway - Jones' Pantoscope. BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-845 Broad-

New York, Wednesday, January 25, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

THE NAW YORK WARKLY HERALD. The royal mail steamship Europs, Capt. Shannon, will heave this port this afternoon, at half past one y'clock, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Hunald will be received at the following places ta Europe :-

Levenoot - John Huuter, No. 2 Paradisp street LONDON-Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornbill Wm Thomas & Co . No. 19 Catherine street PARIS-Livingston Wells & Jo , 8 Place de la Bourse. B. H. Revoll, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will alme at a quarter to elever elock this morning.

The WESTLY BELAID (printed in French and English) will be published at half-past nine o'clock this moreing. Single copies, in wrapporu six muce

Senator Douglas' new Nebraska bill is reported to have thrown a large number of Congressmen into the greatest state of confusion and excitement. Several cancuses have been held, but no definite line o action bas been, or probably will be, determined upon, till the generality of the Northern and Western members have ascertained the views of their constituents. A spicy debate sprung up in the Senate yesterday on a motion to take up the new bill, at the conclusion of which it was agreed that the measure should be the special order from day to day after Monday next. Then will commence the struggle the mighty struggle, for the ascendancy, between the friends of the perpetuity of the Union on theone side and the arch disorganizers on the other. It is understood that the House committee did not report the bill before the Senate for the reason that the committee differed as to the proposed boundaries of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. A majorit of the committee are, however, in favor of the at rogation of the Missouri compromise, which is the main point in the issue, and one which some of th free soil representatives have already announced their determination to resist to the ptmost. In connection with this matter, we observe that Mr. Dickinson yesteroay offered a preamble and resolutions in our State Senate, in which the features of Mr. Donglas' new bill are reprobated, and the New York Congressmen are requested to vote against it; and in the Assembly a resolution is pending requesting Congress to adhere to the Missouri compromise. This is another symptom, a strong and decided symptom, that the slavery agitation is to be renewed that every inch of ground will be stubbornly contested from the top to the bottom, from Maine to Texas, and from ocean to ocean. . We have carefully examined and commented upon this new movement in an editorial.

The efficial correspondence relative to the position of M. Bedini was not transmitted to the United States Senate yesterday, as called for by the resolution of Gen. Cass. A pension for the widow of Gen. Jacob Brown was granted. The French spoliation bill was postponed till Monday week. After a brief discussion a resolution to throw open the doors upon executive sessions was tabled by 23 to 14. Five or six private bills were passed, and Fridays were set apart for the future consideration of bills of that

In the House a bill to further reduce and modify the rates of postage was referred. The particular alterations in the present system are not stated. It is to be regretted that reporters are not a little more explicit with regard to measures of this kind, in which the people of the whole country are interest ed. A joint resolution appropriating five thousand dollars for the Washington aqueduct was referred. The Military Committee reported back the Senate resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General by brevet, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A spirited debate followed between Messrs. Oliver and Maxwell, in which the former made a whole ale attack upon and the latter defended the President. Mr. Benton pronounced a beautiful eulogy upon the character of the late Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister. Both houses adjourned till to morrow, as a mark of respect to the memory and in order to enable the members to attend the funeral of the distinguished deceased to day.

Our State legislators seem to be progressing very slowly with the important business of the session Thus far the members of both houses have generally contented themselves with concocling and reporting bills of no general interest, and when any of then have ventured to speak it has usually been upon measures that were scarcely worthy of five ciputes debate. However, the slavery question has at last been raked up in the two bodies, and we may consequently expect some strong bancombe speeches in the course of a few days. As to the temperance issue, that is kept in the background, and it is a matter of doubt whether anything will be done with it during the session. Senator Crosby yesterday made a minority report, in which he takes strong ground against a prohibitory law, arguing that moral reforms must be without any such aid and that if it is difficult to enforce the present liquor law it would be much more difficult to effectually carry out one of a more stringent character. According to the report from the State Treasurer, it appears that Mr. Chatfield had a whig precedent for his conduct with regard to the fees of the Attorney Generalship. The resolution causing the official duties of canal officers to cease on the Sabbath was adopted by 15 to 8. The Assembly spent the greater portion of the fay in debating a proposition to expend twer ty five thousand dollars in repairing the Old State Hall. For details of the proceedings see the regular report and the despatch of our special corres. pondent.

Our Washington and other despatches, from different parts of the country, contain a variety of inter esting information relative to the secret agent sen by the government to watch the operations of Mills ter Godeden in Mexico, the original caucus noming tion of Gan. Pierce for the Presidency, &c., ;) a which, as well as to a variety of other entertaining matter, we have no room for particular reference. Miss Lucy Stone delivered the revent's anti-slave: lecture last evening, in the course of which she re tested tremendous applause from a very crowded

house for abosing John Mitchel. This was about the only point in her lecture received with any en-

The news from California which we give in another part of to-day's HERALD will be found very interesting, although nothing of striking importance had transpired in the new State during the two weeks previous to the 31st of December, down to which we have dat s, beyond the exciting, and in some cases deplorable incidents, which belong to every day life in that section of the country. The Indians were continuing their depredations in various parts of the interior; but it appears they were meeting with prompt and summary punishment at the hands of the United States officers and troops. We have only room to refer to the news, which will no doubt be read with interest.

By reference to the news from Lower California it will be seen that the Mexican accounts of the overthrow and complete annihilation of the forty five filibusters under Captain Walker were incorrect At last advices the war was not over; neverthe less, the bandful of invaders maintained possession of their new seat of government, without aid from any quarter, and upon the arrival of the two hun dred auxiliaries who left San Francisco on the night of the 12th ult, would most likely be able to enlarge their area of freedom, and bid defiance to any opposition that could be brought against them for some time to come. The brief descriptions of the various pattles and skirmishes in which they have been engaged are quite interesting. Capt. Walker was still President of the republic of Lower California, and by this time he and his comrades may have an exed the territory of Sonora.

The intelligence elsewhere published from Cen tral America contains many features of interest, par ticularly to politicians, merchants and speculators. The recent suspension of hostilities against Hon duras by Guatemala had caused the reduction o the army of the latter country to the peace scale The refusal of Guatemala to accept the proposed mediation of San Salvador and Nicaragua seems to have offended the pride of the latter government however, it was hoped that all difficulties would be arranged. Several of the most prominent and influential men of Nicaragua have been banished for participating in the late revolutionary movements among them ex-President Jose Guerrera, and memhers of his Cabinet; corsequently another intestine war may shortly be expected. For a graphic history of the troubles between Honduras and Guatemale, together with sketches of some of the battles the reader is referred to the letter from our cor

Papers from Salt Lake City to the 12th of Novem ber furnish us with the Mormon account of the mas sacre of Capt. Guanism and his party by the Indians The savages who committed the horrible deed had cone into winter quarters in New Mexico, but are expected to renew their hostilities in the spring. Let us hope that the government will take steps to capture and punish the guilty parties, and also to release from bondage the white females and children who are believed to be held in captivity by the Camau the and other tribes roving over the southwestern plains. The Mormons were progressing admirably; saints were coming in rapidly from all parts of the world: grain, fruit and provisions were abundant, and the temple was rising. Some missionaries to China had returned, giving as a reason for so doing that they could not make converts without understanding the Chinese language, which they found too difficult to

we have received files of Kingston (Jam.) papers with advices from the other portions of the West Indies, to the 12th instant. It was reported in Kingston that the Governor intended to dissolve th House of Assembly immediately after it re-assembled, on the 17th instant. Jamaica was healthy, the weather fine, and the sugar crop promising. A serious riot had occurred between some officers, se iters and civilians, on the 5th. Upon the same day the police and citizens had an encounter at Monteg-Bay, during which a police station was demolished and a policeman so injured that he died from his

Reports from Trinidad with regard to the crops of sugar, coffee and cocoa, are not encouraging for the supply of the present year.

Chel ra was raging at St. Thomas, and had carried off four hundred and thirty-one persons from the 2411 of December to the 21 of the present month.

The steamship Atlantic has now been out nearly fourteen days from Liverpool. She will bring four days later news, and will no doubt arrive in season to enable us to publish the same in to-morrow's

## Ceneral Pierce and the Reopening of the Great Anti-slavery Agitation.

The reopening of the agitation of the slavery uestion in Congress and in the country, fro the movement in the Senate to organize the two new territories of Kansas and Nebraska, is extending and spreading in all directions with the most startling rapidity. No man could have dreamed of such a spectacle of reviving sectional excitement and discord one short year ago. It was universally believed that the armistice of 1850 would last for several years yet to come-when, lo! the truce is bro ken off and the war is suddenly reopened along the whole line. Events and facts, and developements, and currents, and counter curcents and cabinet consultations and executive tribulations, and confusion in Congress, and excitement among the people, come crowding in upon us, as wave rolls over wave under the lashings of a heavy gale.

Mr. Douglas, after a full conference with the President and the leading democrats of both houses-especially of the South-has introduced his new bill into the Senate, in reference to all that mighty region east of the Rocky Mountains lying above the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude. All that vast country, by the Missouri compromis act of 1820, was closed against Southern slavery forever. Alarmed by our late free soil disclosures and startled by the evidences of public sentiment daily accumulating against the free soil and secession spoils coalition of the Cabinet, this Senate bill is a bold move by the administration to repair damages, and to recover its lost ground in the confidence of the country. But if the President expects that this measure will reunite the party upon the administration, and run the gauntlet of both houses under the whip and spur of party discipline without much difficulty, he has unfortunately overlooked the dormant elements of another and the most terrible convulsion which this country has ever experienced upon this fearful and vital question of slavery.

The new bill of Mr. Douglas is something of a legal quibble, or a constitutional dodge, upon the great issue; but it substantially attains the object of a repeal of the Missouri compromise The legal ground upon which this Missouri line is superseded is right. The Missouri compro mise was an unconstitutional act-the compre mise measures of 1850, as far as they reaffirmed the binding validity of the line of 36 30, were also unconstitutional. All these compromise were but temporary expedients of peace be tween the two sections; they were the compro miscs of anxious spoilsmen, ambitious politiclaps, and Presidential candidates, for the time being. They were temporary and superficialthey did not touch the root of the question The fundamental principle of the constitution that all powers not expressly granted to Con. gress are reserved to the States and to the people, was violated in the Missouri compromise and in the acts of 1850 reaffirming it, and there-

fore Mr. Douglas would be right in declaring all such acts, one and all, null and void.

But, in founding this new bill upon the com promises of 1850 the Senate committee and the President seem to have overlooked the fact that these measures reaffirm the Missouri compro mise in reference to these identical new terri tories. They cannot rest the policy of this new measure upon the finality of the acts of 1850 because in reaffirming the Missouri interdict those acts resfirm an unconstitutional law. It will not avail the administration and the committee to shelter them-elves behind the mea sures of 1850 in superseding the act of 1820. The principle of the new bill supersedes both compromises upon the basis of the sovereign right of the people of the territories to decide the question of slavery or free soil for themselves. By the acts of 1850 the people of Utah and New Mexico were allowed the determina tion of their own local policy; but Kausas and Nebraska were specifically tied up again by the Missouri line. Hence, as far as these new ter ritories are concerned, the new Senate bill is practically a repeat of the late adjustment. Its finality is ended; and the whole issue between slavery and anti-slavery is reopened upon a new platform. Upon this point the bill is a quibble and a dodge, and carries a falsehood upon its face.

The finality of the late adjustment, then being at an end, we repeat that the whole ques tion of Southern slavery, in all its aspects, in all its bearings, and in all that has been done or may be done, is fully reopened for discussion and agitation. If the finality is termi nated upon the Missouri compromise the abolitionists may claim that there is an end of the finality of all the other measures of the schedule of 1850, and that, including the Fugitive Slave law, they are all open for repeal. Consequently we shall soon be involved in the reagitation of the whole subject, in every shape and form, for the Senate have reopened the whole matter; and before we are done with it we shall be required to come to a clear, distinct, and final settlement of the whole subject, in all its phases, and upon broader principles than those of a temporary armistice for the

next Presidential election. The sterm is approaching. The gathering elements of a general convulsion, deeper, and broader, and stronger, than any we have ye suffered, are distinctly visible in the horizon all around us. Corruption and the spoils, as predicted by Mr. Calhoun, are hurrying up the explosion, and the corruptions of the spoils will add tenfold to the violence and ferocity of this impending struggle. The Union will be shaken to its centre, for the contest will be protracted for years to come. Vain the hope f such there be-vain the calculation of passing this new bill at the present session. It may be dragooned through the Senate after s bard and desperate resistance; but its introduction into the House will be the signal for another revolution among parties and factions. The whole chain of all the instincts, jealousies, animosities, traditions, and hereditary antipathies, between the two sections moral, social, religious, and political, will be revived again into active and embittered recriminations. Parties and cliques, and conspiring spoilsmen, will be borne down by the revulsion, and their plans and intrigues for harmony and the speils will be swept off like dry reeds n a high wind. The administration itself, as the storm widens and sharpens in its fury, will be shattered and dismantled, and left drifting in the Gulf Stream at the mercy of the elements, like the ill-fated San Francisco.

Recoiling at length from the very verge of disution and civil war, patriotic men of the North and of the South, from the debris of the administration and the late political parties of the day, will come again to the rescue. The North will feel again the blessings which this Union confers upon her in the slave-grown products of cotton, sugar, rice, and other staplesthe South will return to her allegiance as to the ark of safety. But this reunion will be not upon a temperary compromise or quibbling armistice; but upon a distinct, comp permanent constitutional adjustment, for once

This adjustment is foreshadowed in this new bill, repealing all existing compromises, in fact, and reopening the whole issue upon its exact merits under the constitution. The day for mixed concessions between abolitionism and the propaganda of slavery has passed by. No more by brid mulatto compromises will avail-no more schemes of Africanization and free soil, share and share alike. The constitution recognizes no such mixed principles- no such doctrines of African and Anglo Saxon amalgamation. Ours is an Angle-Saxon constitution in its terms, in its spirit, and in its intentions-in its origin, in its developements, and in its destiny. It is the charter of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors to the people; and it is to the people that it decrees all powers not granted to the federal government. It has granted no powers to draw lines and parcel out territories between free soilers and slaveholders. All such acts are null and void. Hence the new Senate bill is right in resting upon the fundamental law, but false in pleading the finality of the acts of 1850 when their finality is ended and they are defunct. The new bill is a new adjustment, and opens up the whole question of slavery for a new settle ment, upon fixed principles, from the beginning to the end. We have the beginning, but the end has yet to come.

We must go through this ordeal of a thorough agitation of this subject of Southern slavery and a thorough sifting to the bottom. We can not escape it. Parties, statesmen, politicians, and the public journals, are taking their positions accordingly. And in the outset the South may perceive the consequences of their treachery to and desertion of their Northern allies in the greedy scramble for the spoils. In return, they are already betrayed by their free soil confedcrates. Witness the New York Evening Pos. and the Albany Atlas. Witness the first open showing of its hand by the Daily Times. The occasion has come. It is with Seward to the point of the bayonet. And the Express, with no more subsidies coming in from Castle Garden, speaks out the truth that is in him upon the treachery of the South. Therefore we say, that from the present demoralization of parties at Washington by the spoils-from the free soil associations of the administration-from the treachery of the South-and from the wide spread elements of abolition in the North, a fearful revulsion is impending, which before it terminates will shake this Union to its foundations, demolish the administration, break up existing parties and scatter them to the winds, and usher in a new epoch the most marked and distinct in the history of the republic. The crisis is upon us. Where are the free soil adherents of the administration and the Southern spollsmen now? Let us hear-let us hear.

MONSIGNOR BEDINI IN THE SENATE.-General Cass is naturally apprehensive lest the maltreatment to which the Papal Nuncio has been subjected in the West should be avenged upon his son, our Chargé at Rome. His motion for the correspondence led to a debate in the Senate, in which most of the leading members were drawn out, and many sensible things said. With one exception, all the speakers concurred in condemning the outrages to which the Legate's visit to the West has given rise : with greater or less distinctness all, save Mr. Weller, of California, united in pronouncing the Cincinnati riots and the the Baltimore threats to be a disgrace to the character of the American people. Without wishing to dissent from the ground taken by Senators Cass, Mason, Douglas, Butler, or Everett, we must say that Senator Dawson, of Georgia, seems to us to have been the only speaker who really probed the affair to the bottom and told the truth to the country. He was right in stating that the native citizens of the United States have had little or nothing to do with the Bedini disturbances, and that the great majority, if not the entirety of the rioters, were individuals of foreign birth. Nothing can be truer than this, and no truth requires more imperatively to be placed before the public. The people of this country are essentially a law fearing race; they have lived for near a century almost without legal restraint, and have never shown by their conduct that they were unfit for this large share of liberty. With our foreign population the case is different. These-mainly Irish and Germans-come here from a soil on which they were little better than serfs, and, finding themselves suddenly elevated to the rank of freemen, they grow dizzy from the change, and not unfrequently lose their balance altogether. Liberty, in their eyes, signifies the right of being turbulent, noisy, destructive, and unruly-the privilege of indulging all those vicious propensities which bayonets and policemen's sticks repressed in the land of their birth. They are of two classes: the ignorant boors, who were constantly in dread of police and soldiery in Europe, and who, strange to the absence of these formidable overseers in this country, cannot resist the temptation of doing wrong, just to convince themselves of the reality of their freedom; and the philosophic revolutionaries of continental Europe, who having been expelled from their native home. come here to practise socialism, and waste their energies in attempts to convince the American people that they would be happier were they to share the fruits of their toil with idle theo rists like the philosophers themselves. Both of these classes are always ready to get up a riotmore especially if they fancy it will injure one of their old oppressors or annoy a European traveller. Such are the authors of the Bedini disturbances. Now these men would be put down much more rapidly than they are if it were not for two causes, to one of which Mr. Dawson adverted in his speech. In the first place, there exists in this country a contemptible desire on the part of politicians to curry favor with our foreign population, in order to secure their vote; and to gain this purpose they will throw a mantle over many faults they condemn, and endeavor to excuse in a foreigner crimes which they would insist on having punished in a native born citizen. We are all ware of the sympathy which was attempted to be roused in this city in favor of the Fourth of July rioters; politics had a narrow escape on that occasion of deteating the ends of justice entirely. In the second place, the penalty of crime-whose foot is said by poets to be lame-

seems particularly slow of movement in this country. We are long-suffering to a degree: a parcel of rowdies may shock our cars and offend against our sense of right for days and weeks before we are sufficiently roused to act. Senator Dawson was quite right also, in stating that such occurrences as have taken place at Cincinnati could not have occurred in Georgia. It is due to the South to admit the truth of the assertion-an admission that will involve no controversy if our previous statements are dmitted. New Orleans alone excepted, South ern cities are not filled with troops of foreigners either unfitted for liberty by ignorance or impelled to license by the dictates of a licentious philosophy. There are fewer isms and higher law theories at the South than at the North. The true American character is per-

portion of the country. We hope that the speeches of Senator Dawson and his colleagues will be widely read throughout the country. General Cass' evidence is surely worth as much as Signor Gavazzi's; and whether or no Bedini be guilty of the offences laid to his charge it does not belit us to assume the part of executioners.

baps more fairly developed there than in our

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS-PROBABILI-TY OF AN EPIDEMIC.-The Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution calling for the names of the contractors for cleaning the streets, the names of their sureties &c., and also requesting the Comptroller to state why the contractors have been paid for duties which they have not performed. When this last question is satisfactorily answered we hope the Board will proceed to inquire why the commissioners for opening the streets are paid thirty thousand dollars a year for services they have never performedwhy the Counsel of the Corporation receives from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year for services not performed, or which he has no right to perform-why we pay eight hundred thousand dollars a year for policemen who are never seen when they are wanted-and why in short, the people of New York pay five millions a year for being worse governed than any city, town or village, on the face of the earth.

All the evils and abominations under which New York groans are the direct results of a fragmentary and chaotic theory of government, and the consequent rivalry between all the departments as to who shall obtain the largest handful of the spoils. The utter want of a responsible head throws everything into confusion and disaster. The axe must be laid at the

root of the tree. Meanwhile, the condition of the streets and avenues grow imminently worse and worse. In the lower part of the city, on either side of the Battery, the mud is from three to six inches in depth, and this for miles and miles in extent, without any relief, any exception. This mud is not composed of mere dirt and water, but is made up from a substratum of common mud, enriched by the slops of the kitchen and sleeping rooms of the entire poor German and Irish population of those localities. They live for the most part in oozy cellars and verminous chambers, utterly destitute of all the "modern conveniences" which the science of building has rendered so easily obtainable. They are troglodytes-cretins of civilization; and the daily and bourly processes of their existence are enough to poison and degrade with unutterable

filth a whole city. They are materially incapacitated from complying with any one of the ordinances respecting the disposition of slops, filth, ashes, &c., &c., and have no resource but to throw them into the streets. This is of course, not so much the fault of the contractors or the street department, as of the rich owners of property in that vicinity. who refuse to make such improvements in their buildings as would adapt them to the necessities of modern times. Fifty years ago these houses were the mansions of our aristocracy, who were then the "lower" instead of the "upper" ten; and the conveniences of their construction were of course equal to those times, and to the necessities of single families. Now, this whole region has been invaded by trade and emigration, the mansions of our oldtime exclusives have been converted into German beer-shops and emigrant boarding houses, each containing half a dozen families of the filthiest class of our foreign population, and converting the neighborhood for many square miles into one insufferable morass—the Dismal Swamp of our great metropolis, through which

it is impossible to penetrate with safety. This is a truly gigantic evil, and one which demands the immediate attention of the Common Council. Let the Board of Aldermen declare all existing contracts void, invest the Chief of Police with absolute power to employ vigerous measures for cleansing and keeping clean the streets, and appoint a commission of thorough practical, business men, to investigate and report on the condition of the dwellings in the lower part of the city. The winter, whose charitable mantle of snow and frost covers up and suffocates millions of poisonous miasmas, is gliding rapidly away. Soon the warm days of spring will betray the existence of this putrescent corpse beneath its rotting pall - the airs of May, instead of being laden with balmy and life-giving odors, will bear to the lungs of our million of inhabitants the seeds of some fatal epidemic, which the slightest unfavorable circumstance will develope into terrible activity. There is not a moment to be lost; the case is imminent and full of danger. For God's sake, let our city government forego, even for a few days, their squabbles over the spoils, and set themselves at work to cleanse and purify the city while the beneficent winter frost still holds in crystalization the elements which, once dissolved beneath the breath of spring, will hurl death in ten thousand forms into our city's midst. Such monstrous violations of nature's physical laws as at present exist in our city cannot but be at tended by consequences the most fearful and disastrous. Let us act while it is yet to-day.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SAN FRAN-CISCO DISASTER.-We have received several letters from subscribers to the fund for a testimonial to Captain Crighton and the crew of the Three Bells, complaining of the manner in which the money has been appropriated, and reflecting severely on the conduct of the committee. By the report of the last meeting of the merchants' committee it would appear that a sum of \$17,000 or thereabouts had been subscribed, and \$15,000 paid; and that out of this latter nearly \$3,000 had been voted to the officers of the San Francisco and Lieut. Murray, of the United States Navy, as follows :-

To Lieut Murray, U. S. N. ......\$1,000 in clate.
John W. Marshal, Engineer San

John W. Marshal, Engineer San
Francisco \$500 in money.
Do. A guld medal.
Capt. Watkins, of San Francisco \$1,000 in plate.
First Mate of do \$250 in money.
Do. do A gold medal.
Second Mate of do \$100 in money.
Do. do A gold medal. Now, we have no desire to ask whether or no these various persons are worthy of reward

They did their duty in very trying circumstonces; and if any one were to start a sub scription to testify the public appreciation of their conduct we should approve the idea, and have no doubt it would be popular. But it is very clear that the parties who subscribed the various sums disposed of by the merchants' committee did so from a wish to recompense Captain Crighton and the officers Three Bells, Antarctic, and Kilby, and not in order to reward the officers of the San Francisco. The public gratitude felt towards Captain Crighton and the other preservers of our countrymen was the true seeret of the success of the subscription list; and to avail oneself of that feeling for the purpose of raising money for other objects is, to use the mildest term, very injudicious. We wish this matter could be cleared up in a satisfactory way, so that not the smallest cause for regret should stain the memory of the event. As it now s. ands great dissatisfaction prevails among the subscribers; and the sub-engineers, firemen and seamen of the San Francisco, who lost everything they had, complain, justly enough. that if their officers are to be rewarded they should come in for a share also.

JOHN MITCHEL AND HIS DESTINY .- We are sorry to see that John Mitchel is going the way of Kossuth Kinkel, and many others of the patriots who have come here with great éclat. and fizzled out after a few weeks of glory. A few days ago John Mitchel was the observed of all observers ; now there are "none so poor as do him honor." The whole press of the country is down upon him and his paper. The former may be considered as tolerably near his extinguishment: the latter, which began with a circulation of some fifty thousand, is said by the other journals to be in a rapid decline. Sic transit gloria mundi.

THE FREE SOIL LETTER OF PRESIDENT PIERCE. Owing to the pressure of California, Sonora, Utah, West India. Congressional, and other important news upon our columns, together with other causes, we are compelled to postpone the publication of the letters of Messrs. Cochrane and Waterbury, and other intelligence respecting Gen. Pierce's letter, till another day.

Coroners' Inquests,

Coroners' Inquests.

Farat Excuss Accident — Coroner O'Donnell yesterday beld an it quest in the New York Hospital upon the body of Peter De Witt, Jr., who was nunover on Koniay night at the error of Broadway and Pearl etreet, by Regime No 16 when on their way to a fire in Danes atreet. The young man ided yes enday of the loquines be received the evidence showed that the injury which decased received was purely the result of actident. Dr. Agnes stated that he found a chaloestic of the hip joint, a fracture of the arm, and other is juries, and at the recapituo of the decased into the hospital he presented the appearance of one suffering, from such internal hemorphase. The july returned a verdet of archiestal destriber as the found in the said. He was a gentle man of high respectability.

Farat Fata—Peter Hems of, a German, when presaring to could the deck of the ship Saeler, jung at pure 36 East river, lest his footing and fell into the hill, and received injuries which resulted in his cent at the New York Berpival the assistered; Coroner O'Donnell leit an inquest on the budy yesterfay, when the jury returned a verdet of death from anondenial logiries.

United States Diatrict Court.

United States District Comit-This corries opened pro forms before Judge Baus, but in consumes not bying unable to arrange are books and papers awed from the late the, adjourned unit ex-United States Offices.
The United States Atloracy, United States Marshal, and the County inner, have temperary accommodation in the new Sourt Fulking fronting Chambers street.

Anti-Slavery Lecture No. VII. Lucy Stone delivered the seventh anti-slavery leature last evening in the Tabernacle, before a very large audience. The building was literally grammed. Lucy Stone spoke in her usual incoherent manner, wasdering from subject to subject, producing no facts, and using no argument. The majori y of her sentences, flowery and magicative, were left unconcluded, for the audiance to discover their meaning. The following sketch contains nearly all the aubstance of her lecture :-Whenever I speak on this topic, she said, I wish that He who touched Isaish's heart with hallowed fire would aspire my lips. This question of slavery, above all others, emands the serious atten fon of thinking men and thinking women. Since the day that that ill-omened Dutch rescel landed its cargo of slaves in Virginia it was been spreading North and South, East and West. I have seen much that is bifter and sad in my life time, and yet p have never seen aught that can be compared to the cup-

of nemingled sorrow that belongs to the slave Slave. holding is in this lami a notorious fact, and every exertion is being made to spread it farther. It ought to
be our business to fine cut whether there in any
way by which it can be rooted out. We know
what have been its supports, and what are still
its experies—they are the church and the government. We know that alevery has wound I self round
beth these—it is tilling them, and I am glast that they
are dying Earnest min and earnest women are trampling cur law row under for when they give protection
to the fugitive. I see in the wreak of the pre-ent government a grander and more beautiful structure. When
leay that it son glad that shower is killing government
and church I do not mean to say that I wish all harmony should be destroyed. Slavery has played such
miscrief with our moral sease that there is a blindness to fects, such as they are. Miss Stone diverged hereinto the story of Caprato Ingraham, and drew a parallel
between the condition of Korsts and that of our slaves.
Then also travelled into Tinesay, and said that there one holding is in this land a notorious fact, and every exer-Then she travelled into Intensy, and said that there one poor family was desired the right of reading the lible and that our sympathies were at once aroused. In this republic there are a population adding midion to milison who are by law prohibited from spating united for short both the series of the said of the said

color is not the basis of distinction. Example of truth, and living in conformity with truth and justice, is meaded. If we want liberty we must put on the garanets of liberty and truth, whether it be unpopular or not I have only to say, let us join hands, pleiging conselves that we will work on, though we are reviled and minuncertood. The noble-heasted will raily at our side. We have but to do this, and under the weight of this moral power these will grow up the infigence needed to takehold of the heart of the slaveholder and the common sense of the nation.

Final Public Meeting of the Friends of Wright, Lanters & Johnson.

The final public meeting of the friends of these gentle-men, who are interesting themselves in re-ostablishing this firm in a hotel, was held last night, at the Metro

Esq., acted as Secretary.

The report of the Building Committee appointed at a

previous meeting to select a site for the new hatel, was to the effect that several sites had been offered to them, but norse had yet been taken. The count the stated hat Mr. Philip Burroughs was to see Mr. Lewage, and sonk report during the evening what he would do in the primises.

p mises.

Mr. BURROUGHS then came out: the meeting, and being called upon he stated that he had seen Mr. Latarge, and that he had from him his final decision. Mr. Latarge would leave the ground for a new hotel at \$36 000 ground rent, and would give the materials on the ground free. that he had from him his final decision. Mr Lafarge would lease the ground for a new hotel at 536 000 ground rent, and would give the materials on the ground free. The first year's rent was to be paid in separate tastellments within its years. Furthermore if the \$150.000 to be subscribed by the friends of Wright, Laniers & 15. should not be sufficient in rebuild the hotel, he would himself loan them \$50,000.

No action was taken by the meeting upon this report, in the committee replaced empowered to select some suitable leastion for rebuilding a hotel, or to accept the offer of Mr. Lafarge.

The Subscription Committee of fifty presented no report; but the amount already subscribed is over \$100,000—fining the rebuilding of a hotel almost beyond a doubt.

The meeting adjourned sine die

Obliuary

MR. JAMES CHESTERMAN, OF NEW YORK. mest respectable citizens and New York millions Mr. James Chesterman, who died at his residence in this city, after a short illness on Sanday, 23d iost., in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Chesterman was a remarkably active men for one of his advanced years, and was ongaged in the active pursuits of monetary life until within two or three days of his decease. He was a native of England, and came to this country in his youth, being by occupation a tailor. The Society of Merchant Tailors (in be early part of this century.) with whom Mr. Chester man was acsociated, comprised some of the most enterprising and successful of the business men of the city.

Among them may be named, besides Mr. Chesterman, the ate John Mason, whose will has so recently been the subject of controversy in our courts; John Sidell, Jonas Mapes, Samuel St. John, Jesse Scofield, James Cakier, Jacob Blower, Thomas Stokes, Mr. Best, Mr. Spoville, and others. We believe Jesse Scofield, who now resides at

others. We believe Jesse Scofes, ar., sex., ar. Shovile, and others. We believe Jesse Scofesid, who now resides at Walden, in Orange county, is the only survivor on the list of merebant tailors. Must of them, as well as those who succeeded them in the trade, were very successful in accomplainty arge fortunes.

Mr. Chesterman was for many years one of the most fashionable among the merchant tailors of New York. He was also connected with the late Jahn Bawasain the importation of woollen cloths, under the firm of Bowen & Chesterman. A radion, merchant tailors, corner of John and Nassau streets. He also became a pariser in the patent bakery of the iste Colour! Hunter, in Pine street, attenwards carried on by Mr. Spears. The investments of Mr. Chesterman in real entire were remarkably successful, among which may be mentioned the laye post-choice in Wall at each Broadway. Nassau and Jahn street, an at Garlem, where he had a beautiful residence. He will a from the business of his carly life, many years since, and confliced his at cention to the cars of his large estate, which may be estimated at about the milion of dollars, which he leaves this family of five or six children. Mr. Chesterman was a man of remitimally address and courteous manners, and of remitimally address to the signyment of his heirs. He or live or six officient. Mr. Chestronan wat a man of gentlemanty address and courteons manners, and of remarkably active habits. He possessed those fisancial talents which have enabled him to acquire a large fortune which he now leaves to the enjoyment of his heirs. He was a fixedentergian in his re igious profession, and waterteemed by a large circle of personal friends and acquaintances for his uprightness and integrity, as well as his social qualities.

Hon. Robert M. Charlten, died at his residence in Saanomal on the 18th inst. The Savannah Georgian says, the feecased was a native of that city. We not wenty, eight years old—an earlier age than, probably, any one lies ever statistic that dignity in Georgia—he was elicted Judge of the Superior Courted the Eastern Olranit. That post he scon resigned for the more arduous and horastic pabors of the practice of his profession. He has been Mayor of Savannah, a member of the Georgia Legislature, and recently a Senator in Congress, appointed by Gov. Cobb to all the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Berrien.

The Firemen and the Police.

The Firemen and the Police.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

My attention was recently called to an artist's published in the Sunday Mercury of the 15th instant, written by Mr. We man, foreman of a die company, which, if true, certailly cells for some action from the proper authorities, or at least should attract the attention of our insurance companies, for if, as he says the police are in the habit of interfering with the firemen in the discharge of their duties a large amount of properly must unnecessarily be destroyed, as he positively asserts was the case at the La Farge Hotel fire, where it appears the firemen were prevented from entering the building allow it was actually on fire. At a time like the present, surrounded as we are by the ruins of so many destructive condignations, it behoeves us all to find out to whom we are to took to for the salvation of our property, if the firemen are to be prevented from performing their voluntary and hypercolonic tries. There is evidently something wrong semewhere, which perhaps you may be able to bring to light.

United States Circuit Court.

United States Circuit Court.

The Judge said that, in consequence of the clerks and officers being mashe to arrange the books and documents since the late fire, it would be impossible to proceed with the business of the court this week. It was then agreed between the course! engaged on the cause which was on it all when the fire occurred to resume it to morrow (Thurday) week, and the jarcar were discharged until that time. The Judge a so said, if there were any motions of pressing importance, he would heave counse! at his private residence, St. Mark's piace.